NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR EDITOR—I sometimes make extracts and notes when I read. I send you a sheet of these, which you are at liberty to dispose of at the time, and in the manner, you deem proper.

Respectfully yours,

Albany, Dec. 9, 1830. J. BUEL.

PLANTING.—HEALING WOUNDS IN TREES.

'I have adopted a system of planting,' says Mr Blaikie, an eminent landscape gardener, 'by which I can remove trees at all seasons. As soon as they are taken up, I dip their roots in a puddle of cowdung and loam, which preserves their fibres from the influence of the air. When this practice is adopted in the winter season, the plants may be sent to any distance, or kept out of the ground for weeks (in the climate of France) without the slightest injury; and I have frequently transplanted trees in the heat of summer by this precaution, and with perfect success.' The cowdung is otherwise beneficial than by preventing the roots from the influence of the air. It is not only nutritive to the plant, but the most healing salve for the wounds of vegetables that I know of. It excels Forsyth's celebrated composition, with the advantage that it costs nothing, and is always at hand. When applied to fresh wounds, and secured by a slight bandage, it almost invariably effects a cure.

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SALT, AS A MANURE.

The testimony of eminent men in favor of applying salt as a manure is so strong as to shake the opinion of the most sceptical. Lord Bacon recommends it for the beet, and the garden generally; G. Sinclair for the carrot; the Rev. Mr Cartwright for potatoes; Sir T. Auckland for mangel wurtzel; several for flax and asparagus; Hogg, the florist, for bulbs, particularly the hyacinth; which latter he declares will never grow well at a distance from the sea without it. The Dutch florists, who flower the hyacinth in great perfection, and who supply half the world with its bulbs, adopt a mode of culture which strengthens Mr Hogg's opinion of the efficacy of salt. They raise them where the water (which I presume is saline) abides within two feet of the surface, the upper strata of the beds being entirely of sand. This plant does not bloom well in the interior, and I am making an experiment to ascertain how far it may be improved by salt.

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Earths are found in vegetables; but whether they constitute a part of their proper food, is yet a matter of dispute. Sanssure's experiments go rather to prove the negative. He analyzed the ashes of two *pinus abies*, (spruce) one growing on a granite, and the other on a calcareous soil. In 100 parts of the first, he found 13 of silex, 15 of alumina, and 46 of carbonate of lime. In 100 parts of the latter, no silex, 16 of alumina, and 63 of carbonate of lime. Hence it would seem, that silex was not necessary to the growth of this plant; and that its presence in the first experiment was merely adventitious, resulting from the quality of the soil in which it was found growing. Careful experiments would probably show a like result in regard to the other earths.

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WHEAT.

I some years ago ventured an opinion, in the New England Farmer, as to the cause of wheat not producing well on the premature soils of New England, viz. because these soils did not contain anything which had been animal matter, or any material which would afford nitrogen, an essential element of the gluten of wheat; and I suggested that this deficiency might be supplied by animal matters, as bones, horns, hair, soap boilers' waste, manure from a slaughter house, urine, &c. If any gentleman has made a satisfactory experiment, by which to test the correctness of this opinion, or can give any information in relation to its soundness, from his observation or experience, he will confer a particular favor by communicating the result through your paper.

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STIRRING LAND IN WARM WEATHER.

Withers says, in his Memoirs on Planting, and he says truly, that 'stirring land in dry weather, is the only effectual method of keeping it in a moist state.' Thus many err in not stirring the ground among their crops, *because the weather is too dry;* others delay the operation of hoeing, to the prejudice of their crop, lest by destroying the weeds they expose the soil to the more severe influence of the sun and drought. The reverse happens. Weeds exhaust the moisture of the soil. The evaporation caused by them is in the ratio of the entire superficial surface of their leaves and stems. The best precaution against drought is to keep lands rich, clear and light.

Although I concur with Mr Withers, as to the effect of stirring land in dry weather, I do not wholly agree with him as to the governing cause of that effect. He imputes it *wholly* to the loose mould detached by the hoe operating as a shade to the soil beneath—I ascribe it to the combined influence of heat, light, air and moisture, to which stirring renders the soil more permiable. Heat rarefies the moisture in the subsoil, and induces it to ascend to the upper stratum. In the dark no oxygen is given off by plants, nor carbonic acid gas absorbed, processes indispensable to healthy vegetation; and roots are the main organs of absorption. The atmosphere contains *prepared food* for vegetables, as well as moisture, at all times; it penetrates a *loose* soil freely, and the roots seize and appropriate that which is congenial to their wants. Dews falling upon a hard surface, remain, and are evaporated by the morning sun. They fall upon a stirred soil as upon a sponge; are immediately disseminated through the surrounding mass, and impart vigor to the plant ere they are dissipated by the morning. Books afford numerous instances of working the ground among crops in dry weather. Curwen grew cabbages to the weight of 50 and 60 pounds each, and he ascribed their uncommon size to the beneficial effects of keeping a boy and plough almost constantly at work among them. Experience is the best teacher. Let the farmer test the axiom upon half a dozen cabbages or hills of corn, by stirring the ground frequently about one part, and leaving the other unloosed, in dry weather.

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TREES.

It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr Walsh, to plant a *platarnus orientalis* (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we shall then probably have; a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees to be planted by the road side, most of our public highways would at the end of the period be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburgh to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, *is already* an avenue of fruit trees.

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It is an axiom of Mr Knight, that *all vegetables which require to be left in a state of inactivity during winter, vegetate sooner in spring, if that state of inactivity is brought on sooner in autumn.* Salisbury cites a case which strongly verifies this rule, in regard to the grape. A vine of the Munier, in Yorkshire, bore 1000 to 2000 bunches of fruit annually, not twenty of which were ripened in a season, under ordinary management. The vine was pruned and stripped of its leaves, on the 20th of Sept., seven years in succession; after which it ripened half a crop in ordinary, and a whole crop in warm weather.

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EFFECTS OF POISON ON VEGETABLE LIFE.

Marcet of Geneva, instituted a set of experiments to ascertain the effect of poisons upon vegetables. By causing plants to grow in poisonous mixtures, or by introducing poisons into their system, it was found that the effect upon vegetation was nearly the same as upon the functions of animals.

The excrescences upon the plum and Morello cherry are no doubt caused by the poison of insects. The blight of the pear, and I may add of the apple and quince, will ultimately be traced to a like cause. How far acids and alkalies, by a topical application, might serve as a preventive or antidote, remains to be tried.

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DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

My observations upon the pear, the past season, have been many and close; and yet I can adopt neither the conclusions of Dr Fiske or Professor Peck, although their opinions are entitled to great weight. The seat of the disease seems to be in the elaborated sap, or inner bark; and to progress towards the root; and although I have found insects in my examinations, and traces of them in the diseased bark, yet I never could fix upon any species as the authors of the mischief, nor decide whether they were the cause or consequence of disease.

In grass grounds my apple trees have almost wholly escaped injury; while in an orchard that has been several years under the plough, almost every apple and pear tree has been more or less

affected, and some of the pears entirely destroyed. In cutting in the affected branches or tops, which I did thrice during the summer, I always found the cambium colored below the point where the outer bark seemed to be sound and healthy. I endeavored always to cut below the disease, though I often failed, as seemed from its subsequently reappearing below. Until this year, the attack has been confined to the limbs; but now it has appeared on the trunks, particularly of the pear. In looking over my orchard in Sept., I discovered half a dozen trees, (the limbs and leaves of which appeared to be luxuriant and healthy,) with circles of bark on the trunk perfectly dead, at greater or less heights, but generally extending to the ground. The pears in the nursery, not eighty rods from these trees, remain wholly unaffected.

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APHIS LANIGERA.

This insect is becoming very troublesome on our apple trees, and every hint therefore, which promises to be beneficial, is entited to attention. John Adams writes, in the Gardener's Magazine, that spirits of turpentine, applied with a brush, will destroy them. A. W. in the same Magazine, found strong old urine equally efficacious. Another correspondent professes to have found an antidote to the evil in soft soap. Oil has been recommended. I have tried it. It drives the aphis from the trunk and branches, and probably kills many; but they are found to exist in numbers on the roots, when it is difficult to reach them with any topical application.

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TRANSPLANTING.

Withers planted five acres with forest trees by pitting, i. e. I suppose, by merely raising earth enough to cover the roots. In five years all died but a few Scotch pines. He trenched half an acre, and planted it with trees also. In seven years, the last were superior to trees planted eight years before them in the common way. Although we do not plant forests, these facts afford a lesson in planting our orchards and gardens. A tree, like a melon or potato, will repay for good soil, and wants rich mellow earth under and at the extremity of its roots, as well as upon them, to enable it to thrive well, and into which it can push its tender roots, and obtain food. The hole or pit for a tree, therefore, should not be less than three feet in diameter, and two feet deep, and filled, upon the very surface, with good surface mould. The extra cost will be from two to four cents each, and the benefit twice as many shillings.

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MANURES.

Their management and application are so essential to good farming, that I could almost venture to decide a man's character as an agriculturist by his practice in managing them. They are as essential to good crops as hay and grain are to good cattle. Every vegetable substance may be converted into manure, or food for other vegetables. Animal substances contain this food in a concentrated form. I have thought horns and bones particularly valuable as fertilizers of the soil. A load of comb maker's shavings will feed as many plants as twenty loads of barn yard dung. I have this year applied thirty loads of fleshings, clippings, and hair, of skins brought from the South Shetland Islands, with strong hopes of advantage.

Three prominent errors prevail in regard to the management of cattle dung. Nearly a moiety is lost in the urine which is wasted. Half of the fertilizing properties of the remainder escapes in the form of gas, from the fermenting dung heap ere it is applied in the field; and a third error consists in applying it as top dressings, or to small grains, instead of hoed crops. Yet I have witnessed its good effects upon stiff clays, when spread and harrowed in with the seed. Here its effects were partly mechanical, in protecting the surface from the effects of sudden alternations of heat and cold, which are extremely prejudicial to the wheat crop upon such soils.

THE WANDERER—NO. III.

The silent process of industry and accumulation is too often thought wonderful; it is difficult sufficiently to realize it; and when thrift, the invariable consequence, occurs, something out of the common course of events is looked for, and any but the true reason given for an enviable prosperity. We often see calculations showing that what is spent in one and another useless object would, if prudently reserved and applied, give a degree of independence. To favor the habit of industry, to give facility to improvement and skill in agriculture, I know no object more important than the GARDEN. There is herein comprised so many of the comforts and conveniences of life, that little need be said to show it. The capacity of production in a rood or quarter of an acre of land is, on *poetic authority*, supposed equal to the sustenance of one person.

'A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground sustained its man.'

Without contending for the capacity of production here stated, it is yet difficult sufficiently to estimate all the advantages, that may be derived from the high culture of a small spot of land. A constant recurrence may be had for every luxury from the early green to the latest vegetables. The careful housewife supersedes a call on the apothecary by many a salutary herb there raised, and I was told by a prudent farmer, that the females of his family brought the doctor of the parish considerably into debt by the Rhubarb and Opium they sold him. The former is easily cultivated, and the latter is had in a simple process by an incision on the calyx or under part of the poppy flowers and a collection of what exudes. That these and many other benefits may be derived from the garden, by those disposed to apply to this useful occupation, there can be no doubt. From the flower-bed onward, much is due to female industry and taste. The art of husbandry is here taught in miniatnre and the process is daily and constantly instructive. Skill and industry might successfully introduce many kindred objects —to wit, a nursery for trees. The mulberry may be reared. This can be done by cuttings. But by the seed there is so excessive a production, and so easy and certain is the process, that I learned of a cultivator in or near Mansfield, that he found a benefit in raising and selling the growth of a year at the rate of $5 a thousand, or half a cent each. The seed is of little value after one year's age. But there are many other trees, shrubs, &c, which, when the nursery is placed near to the dwelling, may be attended to with advantage, while dinner is heating or cooling, as the case might be, more especially the apple.

I have been led to this course of observation, having fallen in, not long since, with a husbandman, who gave a very entertaining and instructive account of the manner in which he, in a short time, was surprised (if I may so say) into the possession of a most valuable orchard. This, I was by him invited to visit, with that look that success in skill and industry may well allow. The trees were thrifty, the bark smooth, and all of nearly a growth, and in a fine bearing state. It was but natural to be pleased and to lend an ear to the husbandman's story. He had placed some pomace in his cow-yard, and upon carting it out in the spring of the year, after spreading it, he observed the seeds to vegetate on the surface of the green sward. These he took up and set out in rows in his garden, a considerable number of them. The thrift of the trees induced him to prepare a piece of land of about 3 acres, overrun with bushes and unproductive, for their reception. The land was kept up for a time, and when laid down, the trees were carefully hoed round, and the surface lightened by the fork. I think there can be few instances of enterprize and application better displayed or rewarded—and as the orchard is on the road, the traveller must be frequently gratified with so luxuriant a view. Upon inquiry what the fruit was, he answered with great satisfaction, 'every one a Baldwin.'

I was much pleased to learn that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society had awarded to this skilful farmer a premium which was well merited. There was more compost or summer manure put around the trees than is usual—seven shovels full had been applied in the fall, and this makes it the more necessary to stir the surface to prevent weeds &c. True it is, as some of your respected correspondents observe, deep and injudicious diging may do an injury. But a youug orchard rarely flourishes in a grass sward. It requires careful attention, as herein exhibited, and the result will be alike certain to all. There are instances of great production from an orchard of well selected fruit. A husbandman, nearly 20 miles from Boston, during the last season, pointed to a small spot, of less than an acre probably, and observed, that for the fruit gathered from the few young trees I saw there, he had received 58 dollars. They were on a light soil, set out on small round stones, as has been often stated in your useful Journal. Let those who have not this advantage, be persuaded to set about it; let them answer this question, How far will a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and near their buildings add to the value of their Farms?

CULTURE OF SILK IN THE U. STATES.

There can no longer remain a doubt of the practicability of making silk a principal staple production of this country. The experiment has been tried to an extent sufficient to settle the question as to practicability; and as to profitableness, it scarcely requires the test of experiment—its profits will be almost a clear gain to the country; for it will neither divert capital nor labor from their present employment; there being very little of the former required, and the latter being chiefly to be taken from those classes that are now idle and unproductive. It will, besides, bring into use those lands which by nature or mistaken management are now totally unproductive; there are millions of acresof this 'oldfield,' waste land, in the U. States, and much of it in the most thickly settled states,

which may be occupied with mulberry orchards, and thus rendered profitable. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the policy of introducing the culture of silk.

Much has been said and published relative to the policy of the government encouraging the silk culture. Indeed, we fear that individual enterprise has been weakened in this way; for there is nothing in political economy clearer than the policy of leaving to individual enterprize, that which it is capable of accomplishing; and extending the strong arm of the government to the aid of that only which requires the assistance of Hercules. Any prospect of aid from government before individuals have tried their strength, is sure to encourage a dependence upon government and thence a relaxation of individual energy. In the matter before us we have no doubt of the competency of individual enterprise to the introduction of the silk culture to the fullest desirable extent in the course of time; and with a trifling aid from government, in a few years. But on the mode by which this aid is to be given depends all its efficiency. We have reflected long and deeply upon this subject; we have investigated it in all its bearings; added experiment to theory, and brought to bear on these the lights of history. If we have read of governments engaged in establishing silk factories, we have found them so in times and under circumstances far different from ours—when art was mystery; when the light of science was mere 'moonshine on a blasted heath;' when the people served governments; and when nothing less than the purse of a government could purchase the secrets of an art. We could not cite precedents like these of our own times and especially our own country. Here the arts are at the command of all, and all are capable of applying them to the great purposes of their existence. Here governments are instituted for the service of the governed, and the people are the recipients of every public good. The art of silk-making is not now a secret which one king must purchase of another; but a simple process susceptible of acquirement by every human being of common intelligence. Hence the power of government is not now necessary to the introduction of the silk culture, whatever it may have been in the times and under the circumstances alluded to. And yet, a judicious extension of governmental aid would facilitate and hasten the object. But, we repeat, on the mode of this aid must depend its efficiency, and probably the question whether it will not prove positively detrimental, by causing a relaxation of individual exertion.

We think the proposition at the last session of Congress, to give to an individual forty thousand dollars to instruct sixty young men in the art of reeling silk, the most injudicious mode that could be adopted for the attainment of the object. It would paralyse all other individual efforts—first by discouraging them, and secondly by creating a monopoly against which no other establishment could contend. It would fail of its object, because no young men in the different states, would be found able, or if able, willing, to incur the expense of travelling to and fro, board, &c, to attend two annual courses of tuition of five months each in a distant city, for an object so easily attainable at home. It would be impolitic and unjust, because it excludes competition in the pursuit of its advantages, confining them to a single individual. But if in no other respect objectionable, it is untimely, and will utterly fail of its object; on this account it would be like a farmer preparing to make cider before he had planted his orchard. There is an abundance of knowledge of the silk business in the United States to work all the raw material that can be produced by our present supply of mulberry trees, and by the time the orchards now planting shall come into use, our knowledge of the art will become sufficiently extended for their use.

The only mode of government patronage which we think at all admissible, in addition to that now offered by the duties on the imported article, is that of bounty. Let government appropriate the forty thousand dollars as a bounty fund, to be paid for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of silk, and it will call into action more silk reels than five hundred such appropriations where individual competition is excluded. The details of such a mode of encouragement are simple. To every individual who should prove to the satisfaction of the government, that he had planted out an orchard of one thousand mulberry trees with a view to the cultivation of silk, let a bounty of fifty dollars be given, and to him who shall prove in like manner that he had made one or more pounds of merchantable silk, let five dollars for every pound be paid, or a sum in proportion to the value of the kind of silk produced. This would be real encouragement to the silk culture and would facilitate its introduction. Besides all who have contributed to the support of the government, would have a chance for the enjoyment of its advantages in this respect.

There is another plan of encouraging the silk culture which we have long intended to recommend, and which we think better of, even than the last suggested—it is in its detail the same as the above, but a measure of the individual states. Some state legislatures have had the subject before them, but none have acted upon it with sufficient energy to lead to any efficient result. Maryland and Delaware, above all, should act upon it without delay. But let them and all other states beware of any other mode than that of bounty, above suggested; for they may be assured that any money given for this object in any other way than that of bounty will be absolutely thrown away, and probably act detrimentally, by causing a relaxation of individual exertion, on which alone all enterprises of this kind must in the nature of things depend.—*Am. Farmer.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have had the pleasure of attending an interesting course of Lectures in this town, during the past week, by J. H. Cobb, Esq. of *Dedham, Mass.* on subjects connected with this valuable produce.

The course consisted of four lectures, which were given in four successive evenings, as follows:

1. On the history of silk and the importance of its culture in the United States.

2. On Silk Worms, and the art of rearing them.

3. On the culture of the Mulberry Tree.

4. On the art of Reeling and Manufacturing Silk.

These Lectures were accompanied by an exhibition of Silk, in its various stages of preparation, raised in this country: the eggs of the Silk Worms were distributed gratuitously. There was also exhibited, the Improved Silk Reel, by means of which, silk was extracted from the cocoons with great ease and despatch, and which was of excellent quality, the thread being even and uniform. The premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was awarded to the Proprietor of this reel.

Mr C. demonstrated with great clearness and accuracy, the profits which had been and might be derived from this business, and made it very apparent, that if the White Mulberry should be cultivated on the sides of the streets and lanes in this town, the leaves of the trees with little care and attention on the part of the inhabitants, might in a few years, yield more profits than would be sufficient to pay the whole town expenses.

We understand that a number of our enterprising citizens are about engaging in the above business.—*Warren R. I. Star.*

Freezing of Water.—The expansion of water in freezing has often split rocks and trees. According to some calculations, a spherule of water 1 inch in diameter, expands in freezing with a force equal to the resistance of 13½ tons weight. Fresh water freezes at 32 deg. salt water at 28 Fahren.

An animal might be frozen to death in the heat of summer, when exposed to the rays of the sun, or in the shade by repeatedly sprinkling ether upon it. Its evaporation would soon carry off the vital heat and produce death. Water thrown on hot iron, acts in the same way; it becomes instantaneously converted into vapor, and this deprives the iron of a great portion of the caloric it contains. We cannot increase the heat of boiling water, for when it reaches that point, the vapor or steam absorbs the heat, and carries it off as fast as it is generated. Substances usually become more dense by the loss of caloric, but the freezing of the water is a striking exception to this law of nature, showing the provident care of the Almighty, when he established the laws of matter.

Ice Boxes, made with strong double casing at the sides and bottom, leaving an opening of three quarters of an inch in width, all the way round, to be filled with powdered charcoal rammed in tight, the bottom sloping so as to let the water run off through a small aperture, and the top made very tight, to shut down close, with an intermediate or middle shelf, is a great preserver of ice and provisions.

Economical Lamp.—In the absence of lamp oil, you will find that hogslard, which is always at hand, will serve as a *make shift*, if you insert a piece of knitting needle along side of the wick, that shall extend from the bottom of the lamp to the flame. The heat of the wire will preserve the fluidity of the lard.

Diseased Sheep.—The quantity of sheep affected with the rot in the west of England is unparalleled. In Scotland, too, the disease has become very prevalent. Formerly the mutton from the Highlands was probably the best in the world; all that is fed in the cultivated lands now is diseased.

Wool.—There was a great deal of animation evinced yesterday evening at the sales of Spanish, Australian, and other wool. The attendanee of manfacturers and others from Yorkshire and the West of England was very numerous, and the wools went off very briskly.—*London paper.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr Fessenden—Our practical labors having been suspended by the rude visitation of winter, we must fall back upon our intellectual resources, and continue the pursuits of horticulture, by an investigation of the theories, which its illustrious professors have established, the scientific principles on which they are founded, and the accumulated facts by which they have been illustrated and verified.

If we have found pleasure amidst the luxuriance of vegetation, and cheering exercise in the cultivation of our fruits and flowers, we should endeavor to increase these delightful sources of recreation and health,—of moral and physical enjoyment, by extending the bounds of intelligence, and multiplying the objects of future experiment and attention, during the hibernation of the garden. Instructed by the experience of others, we shall welcome the return of spring with joy, and hasten to realize the anticipated results of various projected improvements in the management of our grounds.

The literature of horticulture offers ample resources for whiling away the tedium of winter. In the history, science, art, statistics, and poetry of gardening, there are numerous interesting and splendid works, which will afford not only highly useful information on all the branches of culture, and of general application in the various duties of life, but tend to elevate the mind, and expand the generous sympathies of the heart. Reason and imagination, fact and fiction, utility and ornament, have each their zealous and distinguished votaries, and numerous are the rich offerings which they have dedicated to the several departments of rural economy.

There was a time, when the sciences and arts were so unnaturally estranged, that it was rare to find them practically united; but we now behold them, harmoniously blending their powers, to facilitate the operations and improve the products of mechanical industry. Books are, at last, considered as indispensable to the artizan, as his implements of trade. Will the cultivators of the soil consent to fall in the rear of the age, and make no effort to increase their fund of knowledge? Where their prosperity and happiness are so essentially dependent upon the skill and intelligence with which their labors are directed, it is impossible that the obvious mode of perfecting both should not be adopted. Mere routine is the characteristic of barbarians; their wants being limited, there is no inducement for attempting experiments, no cause of rivalry, no stimulus to improvement; but the moment civilization commences, every faculty of the mind is excited into vigorous action, and individuals and nations become rich, independent, and happy, in proportion to their progress in intellectual attainments.

This is sufficiently shown in the history of antiquity, and has been fully illustrated in modern ages. At no period has there been exhibited such a general and mighty effort to develope the moral and physical resources of man, and of empires, as the present. No branch of science, of art, or of industry has been neglected. Able and ardent disciples of each are collecting and diffusing information by all the means, which wealth and genius can command. No object is so small as to elude their attention, and none too large, or too distant, for their comprehensive and far-reaching grasp. While portions of them are analyzing, arranging, and giving publicity, to all that is worthy of consideration in the libraries, cabinets, and various public depositories, others are traversing every region of the globe, in search of rare additions to those treasuries of knowledge. Thus whatever new, interesting and valuable products, or facts, are discovered, in any nation, they are speedily known in the great marts of intelligence, and become objects of reciprocal exchange and mutual benefit. Horticulture has her full share of learned and industrious colaborators, in this grand republic of letters, science, and art, and she daily hails the return of some enlightened traveller, enriched with the spoils of distant climes.

The recent botanical and horticultural tours of Neill, through Flanders, Holland and France; of Douglass along the banks of Columbia river; of Perrotet, among the islands in the Eastern Archipelago; of Nuttall, through the United States, and of Filippar, over England, are glorious illustrations of the prevailing spirit of enterprize and improvement. It is not the interests of their own countries merely, which these distinguished gentlemen have subserved, but those of general civilization, and they merit universal gratitude and commendation.

As was promised in a former communication, I enclose a very interesting synopsis of the work published by the last named tourist.

With sincere respect,
Your most obedient servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Dec. 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXXI.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

Abstract of M. Filippar's Agronomical Journey, by M. Soulange Bodin.

I obey the orders of the Council, in offering an abstract of the work, presented by M. Filippar, and which is entitled: *An Agronomical Journey in England, made in* 1829; or, *An Essay upon the Cultures of that country, compared to those of France,—with twenty plates.*

Mr Filipar commences by giving a sketch of the physical geography of England, and of the soil and agriculture of that kingdom. Soon restricting his observations to horticulture, properly so called, he indulges in reflections upon gardens in general, and observations which more particularly relate to the practice. Descending immediately into those details, which the subject requires, he speaks of the gardens of villas—of public gardens—parks and gardens—flower gardens, for plants cultivated in the open ground—botanic gardens—flower, or ornamental gardens, for green house plants, culinary gardens, or those of domestic economy—fruit gardens—early, or forcing gardens, and of nurseries. All of which is comprised in thirteen chapters, at the end of which, he gives an analysis of the soils, and a nomenclature of the new plants, which he discovered in the establishments that he visited.

Mr Filipar does not vainly boast of his impartiality; he evinces it throughout his whole work: when it is necessary to collect from afar, a harvest of useful observations, and render them profitable to our own country, it is in this manner, that we should write. He, therefore, recognises with frankness, the superiority of English cultivation, in every instance, where it was apparent; but he then proceeds to excite the emulation and industry of our own cultivators; and as this superiority has been well explained by him, to depend on causes, over which the acknowledged activity and ability of the French gardeners have no influence, his remarks will naturally tend to produce among them, that lively emulation, necessary to sustain their courage, in the daily efforts, which they make to obtain like results, with resources infinitely less; efforts which we daily see crowned with brilliant success, but chiefly among the gardens of our capital.

Indeed, the mere horticulturist has no power over the general order of the seasons and the customary state of the temperature; and he has much less power over the public wealth, the abundance of capital and the employment of private fortune: now these are the two grand principal causes of the physical and industrious prosperity of horticulture in England. On the one side, the air, constantly charged with humidity, by exhalation from the ocean, and suitably warmed by the temperate heat of the sun, gives an activity to vegetation, and a tone to the verdure, which is not generally seen elsewhere: on the other side, the number and situation of the large estates allow the capitalists to become interested in great speculations, and the pleasures of rural life; and while French cultivators may surpass those of England, they find their intellectual means always paralyzed by the exiguity of the pecuniary resources, which are directly or indirectly at their disposal.

I would, if permitted, add to these very just observations of Mr Filippar, that England, more than any other country, is essentially industrious, —where every commodity capable of entering into the general circulation, immediately assumes a commercial character, and where the discoveries of science, are so much more highly appreciated, that they can be promptly realized in money.

There was a time when the learned botanists of Europe traversed unknown regions, at all risks, to fill their port-feuilles with dried and sterile plants. To these botanists have succeeded, since the last century, a class of men, no doubt intelligent, but active and interested; they are called *collectors of seeds:* they travel, not only on their own account, but on that of rich commercial houses, and when, in the midst of unexplored forests, they can despoil some unknown beautiful tree of its ripe seed, it is not mere grains, which they have collected, but guineas which their just hopes realize, and which will soon amply remunerate them for their labors.

If vegetation, under the climate of England, receives great assistance from the air, the sky, the water, its cultures find a no less salutary shelter in the multitude of high hedges, extensive lines of compact evergreen trees, and the small masses of woods, which characterize the numerous forks of Great Britain, and which give to the whole country, the smiling aspect of a continued garden.—The hedges, especially, which are generally substituted for walls, break the violence of the winds, and preserve a favorable humidity. This disposition, developed over extensive spaces, affords great advantages to small cultures; besides, the soil of the gardens is generally excellent; it is not only ameliorated by the manure which it receives but by the attention paid to the details, and the constant neatness which is observed in its cultiva-

tion. Not any expense is spared to keep it in a good state, and the earth repays with usury what has been expended upon it. The country houses, and the fields are surrounded with fruit trees, such as apples, pears, and cherries; their trunks are clean and smooth, and if moss or lichens begin to appear, they are immediately destroyed by white wash. Mr Filippar has remarked, that plums, apricots, and almonds were rare, and he thinks that the climate is not favorable to these kinds of trees, which are, in fact, of southern origin. However, it is not long since fruit trees have been ably and methodically managed in England; and although the inhabitants highly value good and beautiful fruit, immense quantities of common apples are thrown upon their shore by our Norman barks, with which the people appear to be satisfied, and eat them with avidity.

All the proprietaries are amateurs—the taste for gardens extends from the highest to the lowest; and no one spares any expense which his condition will allow, and is necessary to obtain an enjoyment so universally appreciated. This inclination for indulging the natural taste, always renders men happy; but as he who enjoys ought also to know how to appreciate and manage the immediate instrument of his gratifications, it results, that in England, a good gardener is always treated with respect—that his talents are everywhere duly estimated, and in requisition—that a proper support honorably gained and liberally bestowed, gives tranquillity to the head of a laboring family, in relation to all which concerns him—that his mind, more free, is in equilibrium with his grateful heart, and that the gardener is pleased to increase and perpetuate the enjoyments which the master can and knows how to cherish. And it is not astonishing to see good gardeners enjoy this consideration in England, when it is known that these men are generally well instructed; that they do not commence their career until they have received a primary education, which is the foundation of success, in all kinds of industrious occupation; enfranchised from that mere routine which elsewhere seems the sad and sterile heritage of their profession, they unite the labor of the body to that of the mind—strengthen their judgment by reflection and reason, and become able in their practical duties, in proportion as they have been rendered good observers. Mr Filippar expresses the pleasure which he experienced in meeting, among the English cultivators, a multitude of men, who are not strangers to the nature of sciences—who perceiving that physics, chemistry, and botany, are necessary to enable them to account for the phenomena, which they daily observe, in the course of their operations; and he regrets that in France, the importance, or rather the necessity of these studies is so little perceived; and that the pupil, who has devoted himself to them, is generally left confounded among the crowd of common laborers, and that the intelligent cultivator finds it difficult to ascertain the place which he merits in the social scale.

The natural beauty of the country, and the great neatness which is every where conspicuous, renders it necessary for the English to bestow more care upon their gardens, to render them superior to the enclosures which are merely embellished by nature. But whether they manage their domains as *English gardens* properly so called,—which, according to their ideas, allows nature to be richly ornamented and luxuriantly maintained, or only as *country* or *rural gardens*, which is nature simply adorned and kept in neat order, they always endeavor to render their plantations a picture, which appears to have been composed by an able painter, varying and contrasting the masses by different tints, and in which are enchased, grouped, or detached, all the factitious scenes, which the kinds of gardening allow, and which their artists of talents know perfectly well how to connect with the whole design. We have in France without doubt, beautiful gardens, which merit being named; but it cannot be done with the same conviction of its propriety as when speaking of those of England: it is in England that we find, and where we can alone study, the difference which exists, between *English Gardens*, and *Landscape Gardens*; and if we ought not to attempt to find in England, gardens like those of the Thuileries, and the Luxembourg,—parks like those of Versailles, and Trianon, or promenades like our Champs Elysees, and our Boulevarts, the English, instead of a majestic regularity, and a pompous grandeur, have shown us gardens, very simple in appearance, that is, having the merit of exquisite perfection; a merit much more seducing, because it never appears accompanied by pretension.

Mr Filippar knew how to examine the gardens of England; as an artist and a cultivator; he has noticed in each kind of plantation the order and connexion of every species of culture, which forms a harmonious whole from divers parts, and the most opposite to each other; which renders it easy to distribute all the labors with regularity, to direct them with economy and success, and to enjoy the whole with equal pleasure; he has described the solidity of the walks, the neat appearance of the turf, the management of extensive lawns, the formation of clumps of trees, the taste which excludes the severe pruning of beautiful isolated trees, the richness of the masses of rosebuds, of heaths, and of magnolias, the happy employment of resinous and evergreen trees; then abandoning those grand picturesque scenes and quitting the country, he has endeavored to give us an idea of those little town gardens, which decorate the front of almost all the houses, and which are seen in nearly all the streets, to which their verdure and their flowers, protected by elegant barriers, gives a similar aspect; the beautiful groups of trees and flowers, which surround the slender iron balustrades, break up the monotony of the public squares; he describes the principal parks of London, and expatiates on the exotic riches, contained in the royal garden at Kew, remarkable for its beautiful collection of North American plants; he assigns, as the reason why such immense quantities of foreign trees and shrubs, are found in these places, that the English began to plant sooner than we did, in greater quantities and over more extended surfaces. But within a few years, beautiful exotic plantations have been commenced in France; our gardens are annually enriched by a great number of species, hitherto but little known; this taste increases with the discoveries, our knowledge, and our labors have taken a more happy direction, and our gardens soon scattered over the country, will excel in the vegetable riches which are daily accumulating.

Such are the general views which Mr Filippar, has given of English Horticulture. Proceeding immediately with his remarks on ornamental gardens, he does not deny, that what are called flower gardens, are not numerous in France, but that several could be named which are sufficiently characterised to be immediately distinguished, in the other kinds of culture; but he does not dissemble that the English are much richer, in that kind which offers so many more attractions,—which is capable of being so variously developed, and which can be accommodated to the fortunes, or means of all classes. The flower garden, essentially consists in a piece of ground, more or less extended, destined for raising annual or vivacious flowers, which are taken up for ornamenting the grounds, or are left in beds to luxuriate in masses. This department among English cultures, has assumed, for several years, an aspect entirely different from that which it still presents in our gardens; this difference is chiefly in consequence of the tardiness, with which new plants are introduced into this country. These novel vegetables, have already been modified by the care of the English cultivators, and produce numerous interesting varieties, when we scarcely possess the type. I will cite a single example: they have actually abandoned tall Dahlias,—which they throw pell-mell into masses, for the shorter varieties, which present a sensible difference in their appearance and elevation, and which are cultivated like other herbaceous plants, in beds, or collections. They are only from 18 to 30 inches high. This diminution of the size of the plants has these advantages,—they produce as many flowers as the large, can be placed everywhere, do not require so much trouble to be supported, to protect them against the violence of the winds, and are, therefore, more economically cultivated. On this subject I will add, that, having paid particular attention, to the multiplication of this new race, of Dahlias, at Fromont, I have obtained a great number, which are so short, branch out so low, and whose stalks and branches tend so strongly from the herbaceous to the suffruticious, or partially shrubby state, that they do not require any kind of support. Among these are some, whose branches are straight and stiff, and the flowers fixed, horizontally, at their summits, and not hanging, or concealed under the leaves, as in other species. There are others whose stalks and branches are much slenderer, having a less number of leaves and which are covered with a number of much larger flowers; they produce, in the parterre, a much richer effect, for their numerous branches being gently compressed round a little stake, by a string, the bunches of flowers appear, at a distance like bouquets, which are not less interesting from their duration, than for their splendor.

Among the new flowers, which for sometime have given such a distinct aspect to the flower gardens of England, there is to be seen, before the Dahlias, which develop their form and colors under the heats of summer, the equally beautiful and numerous genus of the Pæonies, which, displaying, in the spring, the most splendid shades of white, carnation, rose, purple and variegated colors, furnish single groups, which, at that period become, alone, the ornament of the parterre. In the course of that delightful season, the beautiful brocteated Poppy, the Clarkia pulchella, the Lupinus polyphyllus, and the Elsholtzia of California, develop, under forms peculiar to each genus, their elegant, red, rose, blue and yellow flowers, while the musk-scented Mimulus, in a modest attitude, exhales, at their feet, an aroma which perfumes the air; and when retiring autumn threat-

ens destruction to the more delicate plants, the numerous family of the Chinese Chrysanthemums, begin to display their splendid discs, and to prolong, under other forms and colors, upon their strong and elevated stalks, a decoration, which mingles with the first frosts of winter, and even persists in the midst of the snow.

Mr Filippar names some establishments more especially consecrated to this kind of culture; but according to our information, there is not at this time, any one so rich and beautiful as that of Young & Brothers at Epsom, near London: it is sufficient, to give an idea of it, to state, that the Catalogue of vivacious plants, which they cultivate, on a large scale, contained, the last year more than four thousand species and varieties.

According to Mr Filippar, the English do not appear to have paid so much attention to Botanic Gardens, and scarcely any other can be named than the Garden of the Apothecaries, at Chelsea; but he prefers the garden of the School of Pharmacy in Paris, because the plants, although not so numerous, are at least arranged in such an order as facilitates study. He gives the description and figure of a basin existing in the Garden of the London Society, for aquatic plants; and another construction of rock-work, for plants peculiar to rocks, and he does not omit to notice a beautiful compartment in the garden at Kew, devoted to a collection of Grasses: but he has seen nothing which can be compared to our celebrated Jardin du Roi, where such a large number of plants are so admirably disposed for illustration, and where so many able professors consecrate their nights to study them, and their days to make them known to their pupils.

The remainder in the next number of the Annales.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The committee on Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Farms, consisting of Josiah Adams, Benjamin F. Varnum, Reuben Brown, Jr. and Moses Whitney, Esq's respectfully Report:

That Premiums have been claimed only for Apple Orchards and Farms.—The competitors for premiums on Farms are, Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica; Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord; and Abner Wheeler and Wm. Buckminster Esq's of Framingham.

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CAPT. RICHARDSON'S FARM

Consists of 44 acres; seven of which are woodland, and about eight only are pasture; but about three acres of pasture beside are prized. The remainder consists of mowing, tillage and orcharding.—Beside the young orchard offered for premium, there are many old trees in most of the lots, some of which have been engrafted and bear considerable fruit. The soil is generally loamy and is well supplied with stones. Much of the farm about ten years ago, was in a very rough and unprofitable state. It has been subdued, the stones dug and made into walls, and it is now in a good state of cultivation. Capt R.'s personal attention is principally given to his slaughter house and his soap and candle Manufactory, which, with about 1000 bushels of ashes, bought annually for making soap, and the feet and heads of animals which he purchases in considerable quantities from Lowell, have enriched the farm, and given him great facilities for abundant harvests.

The labor has been done by the assistance of a man and a boy, and an additional man in haying time.

The stock has usually been two horses, one pair oxen, from four to six cows, six hogs and sometimes more. The slaughter house alone supports four.

The hay this year amounted to about 25 tons of which 16 were sold. Cider and winter apples are sold annually more or less according to the season and also about half of the leached ashes. No cheese is made on the farm and the butter is usually consumed in the family, as is also the corn and English grain.

The farm is about 30 rods wide only, extending from the main road to Concord river. It is well divided, by well built stone walls, into convenient lots on each side of a lane, through which the cattle can pass from the road to the pasture at the river, and into any or all of the lots as may be desired. Ardent spirits are not used on this farm except sometimes for laborers hired by the day.

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DEA. HUBBARD'S FARM

Consists of about 60 acres of mowing and pasture land, mostly of a high sandy loam and free from stones. It is all arable, excepting 16 acres of river meadow, and about four acres of reclaimed meadow which last, by draining, has been made to produce good English grass.

The *produce*, this year, is about 20 tons English hay, and about six tons from the meadow with about 20 bushels of cranberries; 56 bushels of rye two and a half acres; four acres, produced 162 bushels of oats; four acres of good corn; two and a half acres of potatoes which look well; 43,000 teasles from half an acre, which sold for 86 dollars.

Stock.—One pair oxen in summer, and three pr. in winter; one horse, five cows, six hogs and nine shoats; six cows in the best of the season, which average fourteen quarts of milk per day, and in September about ten quarts.

Dea. Hubbard labors himself habitually; employs a man and boy in the summer season, and a boy only in the winter.

Your Committee reviewed this farm on the 21st September. Preparation was then making to sow the cornfield with rye. The method is this:—The corn is husked in the field, and the husks taken off in bundles toward the last of September—The hills are split with a furrow turned each way, and the ground is then harrowed. The field is next laid into squares by furrows, six paces apart and one eighth of a load of manure is spread on each square. The rye and grass seed are then sown together, mixed with a little ashes, and water is added just sufficient to produce a proper cohesion, and the harrow and roller complete the process.

There is a large commodious building of two stories, used also by the two sons, who occupy farms adjoining. Below, is a cidermill, and a threshing machine (Warren's) worked by horse power, which answers well for oats, but not so well for rye. Above, is a large and well constructed granary.

The barn is very well constructed. It has a piggery at one end, sufficiently elevated to allow the urine to pass through the floor into a place below, where loam and other substances are carted in, and into which the manure from an adjoining linter and from the piggery is also thrown. At the other end of the barn is another linter, with a cellar under it to receive the manure, and into which loam, &c, are thrown through windows from without.—The cattle are put into the linters at night through the year.

There are other conveniences, such as a woodhouse, a room for farming tools, a dairy room and apparatus for boiling potatoes, which your Committee omit to describe. By transporting stones from a distance, the farm is well enclosed with walls, and the lots are judiciously arranged and divided by rail fences.

Your Committee were pleased with the appearance of method and neatness throughout. They will only add that no spirit of any kind is used on the farm, except a pint of New Rum, *when the black man comes to kill the hogs.*

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MR BUCKMINSTER'S FARM

Contains 30 acres, viz:—the house lot of four acres of good loamy land—a lot of 12 acres used principally for pasturing, of a light strong loam, distant about half a mile—a wood lot of eight acres at some distance, which your Committee did not view—and six acres of reclaimed peat meadow.

On about one acre of the house lot, is a thrifty young nursery of apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, not yet fit for sale. Mr Buckminster bought about three years ago. The house lot had been cleared of large wood a few years previous, and had been considerably reduced by taking off crops of grain and grass without much manure. Beside his own he has purchased 40 loads of manure and about 200 bushels of leached ashes within the three years, and the lot is in good heart and yields plentiful crops.

The 12 acre lot had been much reduced. One acre of it is now covered with young locusts raised from the seed. One acre is planted with corn, which was manured with two loads barn manure, mixed and fermented with meadow mud, and, being the best part of the lot, promises a good crop. Two acres are sowed with rye; two are meadow land and the remainder has been made to bear good feed by the ploughing in of green crops. Beside the above, there is another acre of corn planted this season which appears well. The peat meadow has always been considered of little value. Mr Buckminster and two or three of his neighbors took it in hand three years ago, and by draining, pairing and burning, it is made to produce the best of English hay and grain. Mr B. has taken off this season nearly a ton and a half to the acre.

Mr B. beside his own occasional labor, and that of his two sons aged 16 and 10, hires a man about four months in the summer season.

Stock—four cows, two horses and two hogs.

Very little spirits is used; usually for men hired by the day.

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CAPT. WHEELER'S FARM

Contains about 80 acres; five of wood, of large and beautiful appearance, and eight of young wood of six years' growth—twentyfive of pasture, and thirty eight of mowing and tillage. Beside apple trees which are growing in most of the lots, and which are well managed and productive, there is a young orchard of twentyfour trees only, which are very thrifty, beautiful and well trimmed. The soil is of strong loam and rocky.

Capt W. bought his farm in 1809. He sold his tavern soon afterward, and, by a reservation in the sale, he was enabled to put the manure from the tavern upon his farm from 1810 to 1818 inclusive. The farm had run to waste; kept but four cows, pair of oxen and a horse. It was overrun

with bushes and the fences were of little value. The most was made of the manure from the tavern, so that in 1819 the farm was in a good state of cultivation, and produced abundantly. Since that time all the manure has been made on the farm, and the soil has been considerably improved. The bushes are entirely gone, and the Committee could not discover a sod of waste land except a few acres which have been flowed by a mill-dam.

The whole has been laid out into convenient lots, and divided by well made stone walls. By means of a lane, which is connected with a pasture lot at the barn and also with the river, the cattle are admitted to or excluded from any of the lots at pleasure, except the pasture at the barn.

The barn is large and new, with a cellar underneath to receive the manure, and communicating with the yard for swine.

Stock—one pair oxen, one horse, ten cows in summer, and in the winter six or eight more, swine from six to ten.

Produce—usually about 2400 lbs. pork, 1500 butter, 300 four meal cheese, and 600 of skim milk, from 40 to 50 barrels cider, from 30 to 50 of winter apples, 200 bushels corn, and 200 of other grains, 300 bushels potatoes, 35 tons English and 10 tons of bank hay; no hay has been sold for four or five years last past.

Labor—besides his own occasionally, and that of his son, whose health till lately has been feeble, Capt W. has kept a hired man and boy through the year, and two men in haying time.

The farm is carried on with very little ardent spirit of any kind. None but temperate men are employed unless occasionally by the day.

Your Committee recommend that Premiums be awarded as follows:

To Abner Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, the 1st Premium on Farms, $25,00

To Dea. Thomas Hubbard, of Concord, the 2d Premium of $15,00

To Capt. Francis Richardson, of Billerica, the 3d Premium of $10,00

JOSIAH ADAMS.
For the Committee.

[The Committee's Report on Orchards, is necessarily deferred till next week.]

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel under great obligations for the increasing number and respectability of our correspondents, whose contributions are so essential to the usefulness and popularity of our journal. We have now on hand many communications which we have been obliged to defer this week. Among them a valuable article on Wheat, and on the importance of farmers' tilling fewer acres of land and paying more attention to a Rotation of Crops, &c, by 'A New York Farmer'—and one on the Glanders and other diseases in Horses, by an intelligent gentlemen in Portsmouth, N. H., will appear in our next paper. We have received from THEODORE SEDGEWICK, Esq. President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, a copy of the Address delivered by him at their last Cattle Show, with which we hope soon to make our readers acquainted. Mr ADLUM'S Essays on Domestic Wines, will soon appear.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers, the rich contributions of Judge BUEL, and Gen. DEARBORN, this week; and we think all will welcome the return of 'THE WANDERER' to our columns.

Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia.

This old and celebrated establishment is 4 miles from the centre square, three miles from Market-street bridge, and a half mile below Gray's ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill. It is the oldest botanical garden in the United States, having been begun in 1720 by the elder John Bartram, who was the American botanist to the king, until the Revolution, and it has since been cultivated by his children and grand children.

The garden originally contained about eight acres, chiefly planted with native trees, shrubs, &c, and became the seminary from whence American vegetables were distributed to Europe, and other regions of the civilized world.

The present proprietor has added an extensive collection of green house plants, a thriving young vineyard, and several acres of nursery, well stocked with a general assortment of the finest fruit trees, grape vines, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c, which are sold at reasonable prices, and are sent to all parts of the United States.

American indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants, or their seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, are supplied in assortments from $5 to $500, or more.

Orders for trees, plants, or seeds, from this garden, left with Messrs G. Thorburn & Son, seedsmen, New York; George M. Coates, No. 49 Market-street, Philadelphia; J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston; or addressed, per mail, (post paid) to the proprietor, at the garden, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be carefully packed, so as to bear the transportation in safety.

Strangers are invited to view the gardens at any time, (Sundays excepted) where any information will be cheerfully imparted.

Printed catalogues of the collection delivered gratis.

Dec. 24. 2t ROBERT CARR, *Proprietor.*

Notice.

The Trustees of the Society of *Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers*, will hold their Annual Meeting at *Shepherd's Coffee House*, in this town, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims for premiums, on agricultural experiments, will present the same at this meeting, accompanied with the requisite vouchers. JOHN STACY, *Secretary.*

Concord, Dec. 11, 1830.

Wanted,

Volumes 2, 3, and 6, of the New England Farmer, to complete a set, for which a liberal price will be paid at the Farmer office, Boston. Dec. 24.

Farmers and Mechanics

In the country, who are in want of good boys from the city of various ages, as apprentices, are respectfully informed that a register is kept at the New England Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, of the names, ages and residences of such boys, of good character, (generally orphans or of poor parents) which is furnished by the Rev. Dr Tuckerman, general Minister to the poor in this city. Any information will be given gratis at the Seed Store with regard to the boys, or letters can be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Dr Tuckerman, Boston.

3t. Nov. 26.

Camellias, Jasmines, &c.

FOR SALE, at a Nursery in the vicinity of Boston, a good collection of Camellias, also Broad, Small and Long leaf Jasmines, Heaths, &c. *all large plants, and at moderate prices*—orders left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, will be promptly attended to. 4t Dec. 10.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to $50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, *with short directions on each package for its culture and management*—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5.

A fine Maltese Jack,

Recently imported from Malta—he is a young, vigorous, fine animal. Price 500 dollars—can be seen by applying to Mr RUSSELL at the Farmer office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	-	barrel.	1 38	1 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	116 00	118 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	127 50	132 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel.	90	1 05
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 50	8 70
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	-		1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	-	"	5 62	5 87
Alexandria,	-	"	5 25	5 37
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	5 12	5 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushel.	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	60	62
Rye,	-	"	70	75
Barley,	-	"	62	69
Oats,	-	"	36	38
HAY,	-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.	2 70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy mess.	-	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top *(northern)*	-	"	62	75
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	-	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	"	62	65
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	-	"	35	42
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	56	58
Merino, half blood,	-	"	50	53
Merino, quarter,	-	"	40	42
Native, washed,	-	"	36	38
Pulled, Lamb's, firs. sort,	-	"	52	55
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	48	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	7	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6	7
whole hogs,		"	5	6
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON,	-	"	4	8
POULTRY,	-	"	6	9
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	12	15
Lump, best,	-	"	18	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	-	"		70
POTATOES,	-	"	20	30
CIDER, [according to quality]	-	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, Dec.* 20.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1031 Cattle, 4218 Sheep, and 703 Swine.

PRICES.—A small depreciation from last week in good Cattle.

Beef Cattle—From $3,25 to 4,50—we noticed a few taken at 4,75, and a yoke or two at $5.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, $3,50; No. 1, $3.

Sheep.—Quality better than usual, and better prices were obtained. We noticed sales as follows, $1,33, 1,58, 1,84, 2, and 2,50; ten cosset wethers were taken at $4,50 each.

Swine.—No sales of lots noticed—considerable doing at retail—price 5c. for sows, and 6c. for barrows.

Prices in New York, December 18.

FLOUR.	New York Superfine, Bbl.	5	a	5 12
	Western,	5 12	a	5 44
	Philadelphia,	5 25	a	
	Baltimore, City,	5	a	5 12
	Do. Howard street,	5 37	a	5 44
GRAIN.	Wheat, Northern, bush.	1 05	a	1 07
	Western,	1 08	a	1 10
	Virginia,	1 02	a	1 05
	Rye, Northern,	70	a	73
	Oats, Northern,	36	a	37
	Corn, Southern,	52	a	54
	Do. Yellow, Northern,	63	a	
	Barley, new,	78	a	
WOOL.	Common fleece, washed lb.	35	a	40
	Merino do. do.	40	a	60
	Spinning, pulled		a	
	Lambs do. 1st quality	48	a	52
	Do. 2d do.	35	a	40

MISCELLANY.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The following facts cannot be gainsayed, and they show to farmers the effect of the increase of the Tariff on some articles of prime consumption and necessity.

Flannels have been reduced in price from 23 cents to 17 cents per yard.

Cotton Manufactures have fallen *fifty* per cent. A man can buy a shirt for *half* what it used to cost.

Chemical Preparations have fallen *fifty* per cent.

Window Glass in 1816 worth $15 for 100 square feet, now sells for $7.50. As many tumblers can be bought now for 50 cents, as used to cost us $1.

Lead and all its manufactures are reduced in cost.

The duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb. and its price is 3 cents per lb.

Gun Powder has fallen from 45 cts. to 22, and even 10 or 12 cts. per lb.

Spirits of Turpentine 50 cts. in 1823, now 30 cts. per gallon.

Cyphering Slates are 33⅓ per cent cheaper in consequence of a duty of 33⅓ per cent.

Castor Oil in 1824 was $3 per gallon: in consequence of a duty of 40 per cent it fell to $1,-50 per gallon. An important item this in the *domestic* concerns of a 'marriage and giving in marriage' people.

Before we made Fire Brick, we paid England $70 per 1000. Now they are made as good by ourselves for $30 per 1000, in consequence of a *protecting tariff*.

This list might be extended to fifty other articles.

Notwithstanding the Tariff, the Tonnage *foreign* and *coasting*, of the United States, has been steadily and rapidly increasing for the last fifteen years.

The revenue from Imposts has steadily increased too—not so much from the increase of duties—as from the obvious reasons; that the more we *have to sell*, the more we *can buy*.

THE MAGIC ONION,

Sometimes called the Canada, sometimes the tree, or top onion. This is a singular plant, and deserves cultivation, not only for its domestic use, but as a curiosity. All other plants raised in the garden are oviparous, or in other words, re-produce their species from seeds or eggs; but this alone is viviparous, and brings forth its young alive; in clusters of four or five, around the parent stalk. These continue to enlarge, until their weight brings them to the earth, where, if not prevented, they take root, and the maternal stalk now becomes useless, dries off, and the next season, these in their turn become parents, and reproduce a numerous progeny.

This species of onion is raised with less art than the other. If you would have them in perfection, make your ground ready as for the other kind; then stretch a line ten inches from the alley, and with a small hoe make a furrow two inches deep; in the bottom of this place the top bulbs, or infant onions, five or six inches apart, with their points or heads uppermost; then fill up the drill with light earth, which should be pressed down with the hand or broad hoe. This done, remove the line back a foot, and in the same manner, plant as many as you please. In setting out these bulbs, you should not place the large and small ones promiscuously together, but separate the large from the small, and plant them in different rows; for the largest will generally become breeders this season, while the small ones will enlarge, and swell into beautiful onions, fit for any use in the kitchen.

The magic onions intended for seed, or breeders, should be two years old, and the largest and the best of their kind. They must on no account stand near the other species of seed onions, or they will degenerate, and a mongrel race ensue.

Preserving the Wood of Wheel-work, &c, from decay.—A Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, in Sweden, in a Memoir, read to that Academy, states that wood, for the use of building may be rendered incombustible by letting it remain some time in water in which alum, copperas, or any other salt has been dissolved which contains no inflammable matter. He likewise states as his opinion that wood, rubbed over with very warm alum or copperas water will, by this process, be secured from decay, dry rot, or injury from moisture, moss, mushrooms, &c. Also that boiling for some hours the spokes of wheels in vitriol water, will secure them from rotting in the places where they enter the stocks or hubs. After they have been thus boiled they are to be dried as perfectly as possible, and then may be painted any color.

Itching Feet.—Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part of muriatic acid mingled with seven parts of water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two, before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.

Mix Olive Oil with a good quantity of water; agitate and whip it up well: suffer it to subside, then skim off the oil and bottle it. Themucilage which disposes the oil to rancidity is detained in the water, and the oil when deprived of it will be better, more fluid, and may be kept sweet for years. I have experienced the benefit of this for table purposes, and Clock and Watch-makers would doubtless find it useful in their business. Castor Oil, which is usually obtained by expression, I should suppose would be preserved from rancidity if treated in the same way; and if no conseqnence to the doctors I assure them it is a very serious matter to patients.—*American Farmer.*

A village pastor was examining his parishioners in their catechism. The first question in the Heidelburg catechism is this;—'What is the only consolation in life or death?' A young girl to whom the pastor put the question, laughed, and would not answer. The priest insisted. 'Well then,' said she, at length 'if I must tell you, it is the young shoemaker who lives in the Rue Aqueax.'

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR. which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

July 9.

Culture of Silk.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street—

Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk Worms—By John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter S. Du Ponceau—Price 62½ cents.

Also, Directions for the Rearing of Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those objects, (an excellent, plain, practical work.)—Price 25 cents.

Silk Cocoons wanted.

Cash and a fair price will be given at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, for about 20 lbs of prime Silk Cocoons, to be delivered soon.

3t. Nov. 26.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year--but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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